## REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1, 11, and 17 have been amended. Claims 21-23 have been canceled. Claims 1-20 are pending. Claims 1, 11, and 17 have been amended to incorporate the limitations of claims 21, 22, and 23, respectively, which have now been canceled.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (USPN 5,802,361, hereinafter "Wang") in view of Suzuki et al. (USPN 5,883,672, hereinafter Suzuki).

Regarding claims 1, 11, and 17 have been amended to incorporate the limitations of claims 21, 22, and 23, respectively, which have now been canceled. The new limitation states that the edit track records editing steps made by a user using video editing software. For at least these reasons, claims 1, 11, 17, and 19 are not made obvious by Wang in view of Suzuki.

The Examiner rejected claims 21-23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (USPN 5,802,361, hereinafter "Wang") in view of Suzuki et al. (USPN 5,883,672, hereinafter Suzuki) in further view of Craven et al. (USPN 5,649,171, hereinafter "Craven"). Claims 21-23 have been canceled, and claims 1, 11, and 17 have been amended to incorporate the limitations of claims 21, 22, and 23, respectively. It would not be obvious to combine Craven with Wang and Suzuki to obtain compression of video data with an edit track, where the compression accesses the edit track to use data in the edit track during the compression, where the edit track records editing steps made by a user using video editing software. Col. 7, lines 5-20, states that Craven teaches an interface software that permits an editor to simultaneously interface with up to 48 controlled video devices such as recorders, switchers, etc. Col. 9, line 46, to col. 10, line 34, discusses FIG. 1, which shows an editing system according to the invention of Craven. Craven teaches an editor that controls a number of video recorders and/or players, where control commands can tell different recorders to play different segment of the same or different video tapes in a specified sequence to provide a video of the different segments. The section of Craven cited by the Examiner (col. 17, lines 1-10) are useful for allowing a user to later know exactly what occurred during editing and undo the effects if desired. Nothing in Craven or the other cited references discloses or suggests that the recorded edit steps of Craven could be used during compression. The Examiner failed to point out anything that suggests using a user recorded edit track of Craven for compressing video data. The encoding in Suzuki is generated by an apparatus to improve prediction accuracy for compression (See abstract of

Suzuki). The code of Craven is code for controlling video tape recorders. For example, col. 8, lines 6 to 34, of Craven describes an apparatus shown in FIG. 8 of Craven which controls the position of a tape. Nothing in the cited references suggest the use of such controls in Craven for compression or whether there would be a reasonable expectation of success for using the code of Craven for compressing, as recited in claims 1, 11, and 17, as amended. For at least these reasons, claims 1, 11, and 17 are not anticipated or made obvious by the cited references.

Dependent claims 2-10, 12-16, and 18-20 are also patentably distinct from the cited references for at least the same reasons as those recited above for the independent claims, upon which they ultimately depend. These dependent claims recite additional limitations that further distinguish these dependent claims from the cited references.

For example, claims 2 and 12 further recite that the computer readable code uses information in the edit track to determine the bit resolution of quantization for a region defined within the edit track. The Examiner cited col. 21, lines 54-67-col. 22, lines 1-15 and Fig. 10 of Wang as teaching this. Col. 21, lines 54-67-col. 2, lines 1-15 of Wang states that FIG. 10 shows a flowchart of one embodiment of the analysis 209 function of the high level analyzer 123 and that this analysis 209 begins after the high level analyzer 123 has parsed 207 the search inquiry and determined the order evaluating the image attributes and side information file 115. This analysis is for a search of images not for compression of an image as recited in the claims. Nothing in Wang or Suzuki teaches or suggests using an edit track to determine bit resolution of quantization for a region defined within the edit track for compressing the video. The second paragraph of Examiner's "Response to Arguments" supports the use of bit resolution determination for compression for searching, but it would not be obvious to combine this feature of Wang with Suzuki for compression.

In addition, claims 6, 7, and 16 further recite creating a video track of edited video data and computer readable code for creating at least one edit object in the edit track, wherein the edit object defines a region that has been edited and a type of edit. The Examiner stated that the creating a track of edited video data is shown in FIG. 5h of Wang and that creating at least one object in the edit track is disclosed in Wang, col. 16, lines 53-65, where the object is a rectangle. Col. 14, lines 34-35, of Wang states that FIGS. 5 through 9 show an embodiment of a graphic user interface for constructing a search inquiry. Therefore FIG. 5h of Wang and FIG. 5i and 5b, discussed in col. 16, lines 53-65, of Wang, cited by the Examiner do not teach a video editing tool or an edit track, but a tool for generating a search request. In addition, col. 16, lines 32-46,

of Wang describes FIG. 5h as a way of adding or modifying a bookmark to indicate locations in a "video sequence to be edited." The bookmark does not edit the video sequence but merely marks locations "to be edited." The third paragraph of Examiner's "Response to Arguments" the Examiner states that Wang, col. 17, line 62, to col. 8, line 21 teaches the creation of a custom image icon or edit object. Such an icon, cited by the Examiner is used to describe part of an image, such as creating a "blue sky" icon for identifying blue sky in various images. Such a label does not define a region that has been edited, but only the attribute of a region.

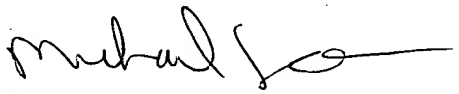
In addition, claims 6 and 7 further recite computer readable code to allow a user to edit video data to provide video effects and that the edited video data records editing steps by the user. Such video editing software for allowing the user to edit video data to provide video effects and that the video data records editing steps by the user are not disclosed by Wang and Suzuki.

In addition, claim 8 further recites computer readable code for using text information in the edit track to increase bit resolution of quantization of a pixel block. The Examiner again referred to FIG. 5h, and col. 16, lines 32-46, of Wang as disclosing this. FIG. 5h and col. 16, lines 32-46, of Wang do not teach an edit track and do not teach using text to increase the bit resolution. The Examiner states that each pixel now contains more information. The applicant's attorney could not find anything in the cited text that teaches that each pixel not contains more information. Page 7, line 31, to page 8, line 2, of the application, states that the compression software may access the edit track to determine the number of bits that should be used for quantization, which is the number of bits that are allocated to represent this part of the compressed image. In addition, page 9, line 28, to page 10, line 10, of the application states that bit resolution for pixel blocks with text is increased to improve the resolution of the text. The Examiner stated that Wang does not explicitly disclose using the track during compression. It would not be obvious under Wang in view of Suzuki to use text information in the edit track from a video edit program to increase bit resolution quantization. The fourth paragraph of Examiner's "Response to Arguments" the Examiner states that Wang, col. 16, lines 32-46 teaches text for increasing bit resolution. The Examiner failed to show how the bookmark text increases bit resolution.

Applicant believes that all pending claims are allowable and respectfully requests a Notice of Allowance for this application from the Examiner. Should the Examiner believe that a

telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the undersigned can be reached at telephone number (650) 961-8300.

Respectfully submitted,
BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS, LLP



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